The tragedy of student suspensions, p. 6
Racial unrest at Brookland-Cayce, p. 3

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 1199
Columbia, S.C.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S NEWSWEEKLY

osceola

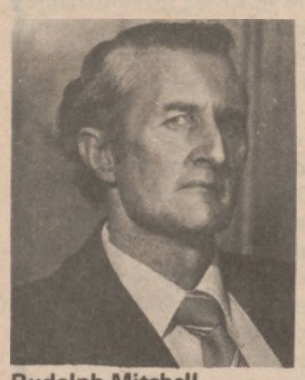
January 31
Twenty-Fi

South Caroliniana Library
University of S.C.
Columbia, S. C. 29208

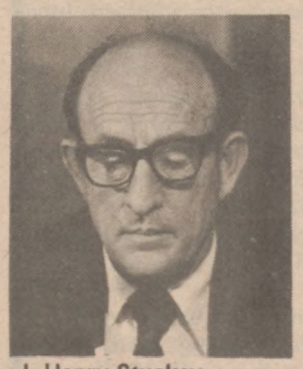
Henry G. Yonce

Guy Butler

Fred A. Fuller

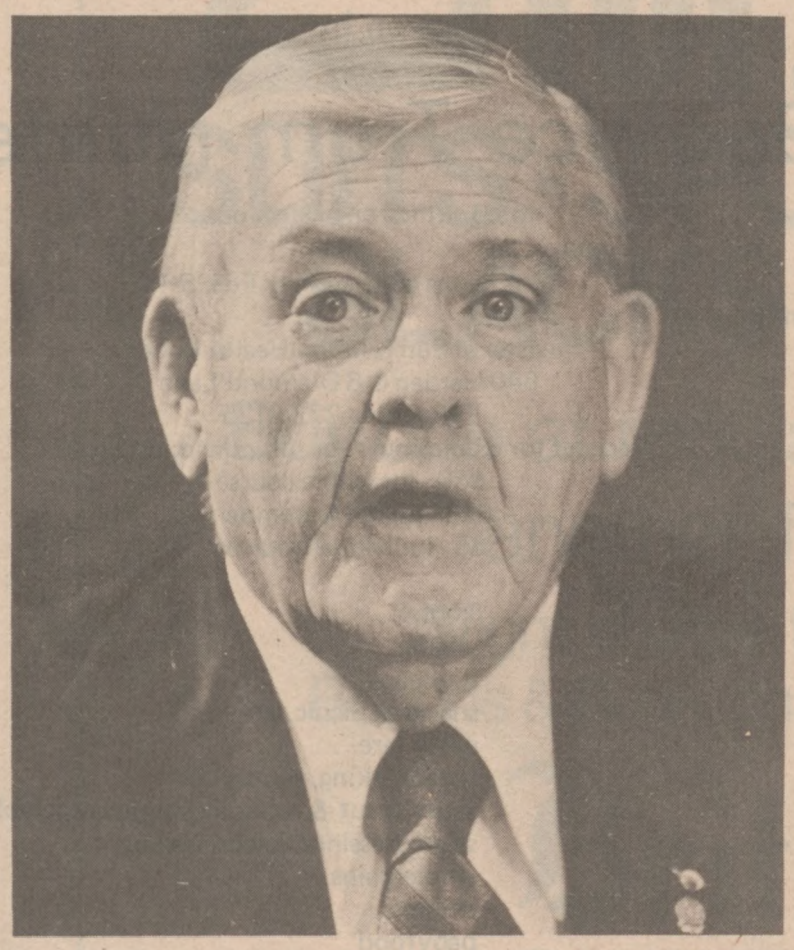


Rudolph Mitchell



J. Henry Stuckey

Abney A. Smith



J. Lewis Moss

Public Service Commission under fire

by Bob Thompson

The South Carolina Public Service Commission is coming under public and legislative fire more than ever before. Part of the reason for that, of course, is that South Carolina and the entire nation have probably never faced an energy situation as dire and doleful as the present one. The seven PSC commissioners are in a sense acting as unwilling scapegoats for a complicated dilemma which can't be easily solved.

Yet there is evidence that outraged consumers may be right in thinking that the PSC may not be doing the best job possible in regulating rates despite the adverse energy situation. An earlier *Osceola* story (October 25, 1974) showed that at least one of the seven commissioners may have been abusing the free phone privileges provided him by Southern Bell under law. The fact that the PSC commissioners receive benefits from some of the companies that they are pledged to regulate "in the public benefit" raises questions as to the objectivity of the Commission.

This week *Osceola* learned that sons of two PSC commissioners are employed by the companies the PSC regulates and sets rates for. Abney A. Smith, Jr., son of PSC chairman Abney A. Smith, has been working for S.C. Electric and Gas Company for over two years, and Charles A. Moss, son of veteran commissioner J. Lewis Moss, has been an employee of Southern Bell for almost four and a half years.

The elder Smith and Lewis Moss were both commissioners when their sons got jobs with the two firms. Both commissioners are up for reelection by the S.C. General Assembly this year, along with three other members of the Commission -- Henry G. Yonce, Fred A. Fuller, and Guy Butler.

Charles A. Moss works as a weight supervisor with Southern Bell, a job which involves drawing up rate zones for phone company customers; his salary is $14,600 a year. Abney A. Smith, Jr., is a quality control insurance analyst for SCE&G, and is working at the company's Parr Shoals nuclear plant now under construction. When contacted by *Osceola*, Smith refused to disclose his salary, claiming that company policy prohibited him from doing so. When this writer asked Rudy Coward, public relations manager at SCE&G, for that information, Coward also refused to answer, contending that the younger Smith was not a public employee and therefore his salary was confidential.

Both Charlie Moss and "Skip" Smith, as the younger Smith is called, were generally helpful and cordial when asked about their jobs and how they got them. Predictably, they both claimed that they had gotten the jobs because they were qualified for them, and they said their fathers had done nothing to secure them the jobs. Commissioner Moss said he advised his son not to take employment with Southern Bell, while Commissioner Smith contended he didn't even know his son was planning to seek employment at SCE&G until after the younger Smith had already contacted the giant utility firm.

Two men vying for one of the five commissioner posts up for grabs now admitted that it was possible that there was nothing illegal or unethical about the commissioners' sons' jobs. But they also expressed reservations about the objectivity of the two commissioners in cases involving SCE&G and Southern Bell, while one of them said, "You know good and well there's a deal."

(continued on page four)

A MAGAZINE FOR COLUMBIA & SOUTH CAROLINA
osceola

"Freedom of the press is guaranteed only to those who own one."
—press critic A.J. Liebling

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 27

Editorial Board

Bob Thompson
Jim Walser

Published weekly by Parallax Media Projects, Inc., 1918 Blossom St., Columbia, S.C. 29205. Mailing address: P.O. Box 5033, Columbia, S.C. 29250
Copyright PMP, Inc.
Phone: 799-4679
(business and editorial)

Third Class Postage paid at Columbia, S.C.
Published weekly

STAFF
Managing editor Jim Walser
Senior editor
Bob Thompson
Advertising manager Jim Parker

Contributors Lynn Cansler, Tim Driggers, Dan Harmon, Robert Jenkins, Tom Johnson, Ralph Karpinos, John Kilpatrick, Dan Lackey, Dave Lackey, Gary Ligi, John Marion, Jerry McAninch, Robert McMillan, Alice Peyton, Melissa Pruitt, and Mike Smith.

Circulation and Promotion
John Hughes Cooper

Subscriptions are $5 for six months, $8 for one year, and $14 for two years. Send name, address, and zip code with check to:
OSCEOLA
P.O. Box 5033
Columbia, S.C. 29250

Know what you've been missing?

CLIP AND MAIL TO BOX 5033, COLUMBIA, S.C. 29250.

name _____

address _____

city _____ state _____ zip _____

check enclosed ____

____one year ($8) ____ six months ($5)

Politicus

Ethics — the new code word

Only two weeks into the session, the new legislature is approaching rapidly the first major test of its disposition toward the "new" issues of reform.

The specific issue at hand is at the heart of the reform revolt that erupted in the elections last summer and fall. "Ethics" is the code word; an enforceable, minimum standard of conduct for elected and appointed public officials is the objective.

The ethics issue came to a head in the 1974 session, largely as a result of the efforst of Democratic Sen. Dewey Wise of Charleston. Early in the session, Wise introduced a "pure" ethics bill, patterned after the model state bill of Common Cause -- the national citizens' lobby. The bill contained strict requirements for personal and campaign financial disclosures, while banning the conflicts-of-interest that have become such an accepted and ingrained dimension of South Carolina government and politics.

Wise's bill got an emphatic and unceremonious thumbs-down from the Senate establishment, and was buried deeply in the cavernous vaults of that body's Rules Committee -- headed by venerable establishmentarian Sen. James Stevens of Horry County. Several attemps marshalled by Wise and some of his younger colleagues to recall the bill from the committee fell far short of the mark, as the old-timers held firm. At the crux was the political reality that the bill banned practices engaged in lucratively by the most venerable leaders of the Senate. Not only would the bill's enactment have curtailed the income and power of these politicos, but it would have amounted to a censure of sorts for their having thus engaged. Back in the old days, that sort of thing was unthinkable.

As the primary elections neared last summer, however, it began to sink in to many legislators that "ethics" was to be *the* hot issue of 1974. The Senators didn't have to face voters in November, but all House members did, so despite earlier footdragging, the House moved rapidly in the session's waning days to pass without a dissenting vote a reasonably tough ethics bill. Nevertheless, the Senate remained as unmovable as before; many of the Senators claimed their inaction was in accordance with private entreaties from House members who felt "intimidated" by the pending elections into voting for the bill, while privately harboring strong opposition to it.

The elections have come and gone, and their lessons haven't been lost on anyone. The voters' revolt was much more fierce and impactive than anyone anticipated, and only a few short weeks after the primary, veteran Sen. Rembert Dennis, D-Berkeley, was saying publicly that he would alter his position to support conflict-of-interest and disclosure legislation this session -- because that was so obviously the will of the people.

Now, it is clear Dennis has not undergone any sort of road-to-Damascus conversion. He has, however, come to the cold, hard political realization that to "stonewall it" is no longer a viable option; the establishment must be prepared to give some ground. In the case of Dennis, whose home county of Berkeley was successfully conquested in the political wars not only by Pug Ravenel, but by shrill, populist attorney general aspirant Tom Turnipseed, the message was especially clear.

At the same time, it has also become clear since Dennis' statement that he has very distinct ideas as to how *much* it is politically necessary to give up. In short, the strategy of Dennis and his Senate establishment colleagues might be termed as aggressive rear-guard action -- to salvage as much as possible, and to keep as much prerogative and power intact as possible.

The tactic of the Gressette-Dennis forces this session was to offer its own bill in the Senate. In addition to Senators Gressette and Dennis, the bill's sponsors were Sen. Stevens, Sen. Allen Carter, D-Charleston, Sen. Robert Lake, D-Newberry, Sen. Howard Ballenger, D-Oconee, and Sen. J.P. "Preacher" Harrelson, D-Colleton.

The bill has numerous substantive and procedural flaws; most of the more important ones were rather dramatically spotlighted by Ravenel in his first "Pug & I" press conferences. Despite growing criticism of the Gressette-Dennis bill as being insufficient, and an attempted delusion of the public, the Old Guard leadership moved rapidly to get the bill reported out of committee and onto the floor for a vote.

The conservative initiative in the Senate was facilitated by the failure of Wise to re-offer his 1974 bill, or a revised version, notwithstanding the fact that the Gressette-Dennis bill omits many of the features of the original Wise legislation. If any of the other Senate progressives might have had an idea to assume that initiative, the quick order in which the Gressette-Dennis legislation was moved up for a vote successfully co-opted the opportunity.

Had Wise proposed an alternative measure, the battle would have certainly been more intense and drawn out, and the public would have more readily gotten the message that the Gressette-Dennis version is less than adequate.

There were attempts by reform-minded Senators to improve on the measure by amendment on third reading Wednesday and Thursday, but most all of the (significant) amendments were beaten back. Final passage of the bill came Thursday afternoon.

On Thursday, Wise wasn't even on the floor for the meat of the debate on the amendments -- he reportedly returned to Charleston to prepare for an important private lawsuit he is currently handling. The bulk of the responsibility for pushing the amendments fell to a somewhat unlikely reformer, Sen. Verne Smith, D-Greenville. For his persistence, at least, Smith deserves

(Continued on page five)

Nutrition and Food Preparation Course
given by
Beatrice Trum Hunter
noted author on health foods

10 sessions given nightly Feb. 5-14
2030 Devine St. 7-9 p.m.
register at Sun & Moon Health Foods
640 Harden & 6 Diamond Lane
799-4194 - 772-0135
register for whole course or for individual classes
$30 - for whole course
$25 - for NFA members
$5 - individual courses

Topics:
yogurt
soybeans
snacks & picnic fare
party fare
breadmaking, sourdough
sauer kraut & other fermented vegetables
salad dressings, salads, sprouts
wholegrains
desserts
babyfood

Behind the Brookland-Cayce unrest

by Melissa Pruitt

Brookland-Cayce High School has been under intense scrutiny since the November 18 firing of a popular, black teacher and the arrest of eight black students the next day following a demonstration protesting the dismissal. The District No. 2 school board suspended five of the students for the remainder of first semester (until January 20) and expelled the other three students for the entire school year. Since the incident, anger has spread throughout the Lexington County black community, with many blacks charging discriminatory handling of the affair.

Beyond these basic facts, there is absolutely no agreement after two months as to what led to teacher Mary Barnes' dismissal and the ensuing student-parent protestations. Utilizing information gathered from interviews with students at Brookland-Cayce, including several of those arrested, parents, B-C principal Paul Risinger, and District No. 2 school superintendent Herbert Wood, *Osceola* has managed to put together differing accounts of what happened -- one according to the students and one according to school authorities.

On Friday, November 15, Brookland-Cayce students staged their homecoming football game and dance. Informed student sources say Mary Barnes, a first-year teacher in her early twenties, went home with a female friend after the game to have beer and pizza for supper. After eating she went to the dance. While dancing with one of the students, as did several other teachers, according to witnesses, Risinger tapped her on the shoulder and took her aside. The following Monday, November 18, Barnes was dismissed. Barnes is now preparing to take the matter to court and was unwilling to comment, as were her attorneys.

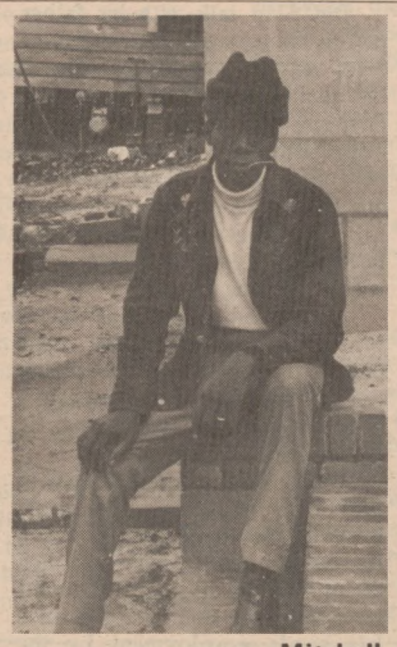
On the night of November 18, a group of black students met to decide what should be done about Barnes' dismissal. Members of the group say they wrote a list of grievances which asked for an explanation for the firing of Barnes and also contained complaints on the treatment of black students by certain teachers and school policies.

On November 19, 55 to 65 blacks gathered around the main stairwell inside the school. The students say they presented Risinger with the list of grievances and that he refused to accept it. Risinger, on the other hand, says there was no list. When asked if he knew the reason for the protest, Risinger said, "I assumed it was about this thing with the teacher."

When the 8:30 a.m. bell rang, several of the students sat down on the stairs. Risinger said he then told them "to go to your classes or you will be suspended and a request will be made that the school board expel you." All students interviewed said the principal told the group to go to class, go home or get arrested.

"When the group showed no signs of going to class, I called the police," Risinger said recently. Police arrived at approximately

Risinger



Mitchell

8:35 a.m. according to Cayce Police Chief Laverne Jumper. Jumper said there were several extra police patrolling the Brookland-Cayce area that morning, because the department had received information previously that a disturbance might take place. Risinger said the police repeated his request that all students go to class. When the students did not respond to the police, the group was forced off the stairway by police coming from behind them down the stairs. The group then moved out onto a covered walkway, where Risinger says they were singing and clapping, and from there they entered another classroom building. Risinger said the singing and clapping continued once the students entered the West Wing; however, the students claim they weren't making noise once they went inside.

Most of the students went to their classes and were not punished. However, seven students did not go to class and were arrested as they were leaving the West Wing. Several of the seven questioned indicated they were going home since this was one of the alternatives offered them. The eighth student was arrested after going to a class other than her own first period class.

Risinger said, "They were arrested 35 or 40 minutes after the 8:30 bell, and therefore, they had not left as soon as possible and had not taken the most direct route home" even if they were leaving. However, Jumper indicated the arrests were made at 8:50, and one student said the door these students were passing through when arrested was the one they usually use when leaving school to go home.

Of the four students arrested who were interviewed, all claim they weren't advised of their rights after being arrested and that when they arrived at the jail they were asked personal questions and then put into one of two cells. The students say they weren't allowed to call their parents and that someone from the police station called for them. One parent said she was not called by police and only found out her daughter was in jail when one of her daughters' friends told her around 1 p.m. that afternoon. Jumper, on the other hand, said all students were given a choice of calling their parents or letting the police call and that all parents were notified before noon.

Since the eight students were arrested, groups of parents have met to discuss possible action. They have picketed the school to demonstrate their discontent, but so far they say their cries for equal treatment have been unheard by the administration.

January 20, the date for five of the students arrested to return to Brookland-Cayce, has come and all of the eligible students have returned. However, there was much discussion among parents and students before they decided to comply with the school board's insistence that a letter of apology must be submitted to the principal and an oral apology given to a representative group of the student body. One mother said, "I will not ask my daughter to write a letter because she hasn't done anything wrong." Parents and black leaders say white students that have been suspended haven't had to write letters of apology before they could go back to school. However, Wood says the fact that the school board decided to let five of the students return to second semester was unusual and the letters were a stipulation for this type of suspension. "Normally, these kids would have been expelled for obstruction of school and

(Continued on page five)

2 for 1 sale
SUITS • SPORT COATS
SLACKS • SHIRTS
Buy one at regular price and get another for $1.00.
Slight charge for alterations.
Brittons & Bank charge cards welcome.
Brittons
Downtown and Dutch Square

PSC: representing the people?

(continued from page one)

And a vocal critic of the PSC, state Rep. Ralph K. Anderson (D-Florence), called the employment of the two commissioners' sons a "direct conflict" of interest. Anderson has authored half a dozen bills to reform the Public Service Commission.

While no evidence of wrongdoing or incompetence has been found in the employment of Charlie Moss and Skip Smith, one salient impression that is hard to dispel is the notion that the public service companies in South Carolina, and the state agency which regulates them, have become too cozy for the consumers' comfort.

Lewis Moss, a white-haired, pudgy former state representative from Rock Hill, has spent 21 years as a PSC commissioner, and is up for reelection for four more years. His son Charlie is 28 years old. So Lewis Moss has been with the PSC since his son was seven years old.

Perhaps that's why Charlie Moss wanted to work for Southern Bell. He told *Osceola*, "I guess I'd always grown up with telephone people...I kinda always had an urge to work with them." Moss said that after he graduated from the University of South Carolina with a bachelor's degree in business and marketing, a friend who worked with Southern Bell told him of a job opening. He took the job, he said, because "I considered them (Southern Bell) fine Christian people, the kind of people I'd like to work with."

But Charlie Moss said his father was against him taking the job with Southern Bell. "Daddy did not want me to do it, really. He said something might come up sometime," the younger Moss related. "He said if I ever got in a jam, he would never, ever help me out."

Lewis Moss, asked about his son's job, explained, "I never asked anybody to hire him." In fact, the elder Moss said, "I never advised him not to...because I'd just rather that he wouldn't be working there. And I still feel the same way." But, Lewis Moss said, his son is "a man of his own, and I can't control him."

PSC chairman Abney Smith, a commissioner since July 1, 1971, claimed he didn't know his son was considering a job with SCE&G until Skip Smith had already applied there for employment. "I didn't know nothing about it (the job) until he told me about it." Commissioner Smith, like Lewis Moss, contended that he didn't ask anyone to give his son a job, adding, "He's a grown man -- I can't influence him."

Skip Smith told us why he wouldn't have been satisfied to work for anyone except SCE&G. Smith, a 1966 graduate of West Point, spent four years in the Army and then went into a private business out of state for two and a half years. Smith said he had taken various engineering courses at West Point -- though he hadn't specialized in one field there -- and he had an urge to get back into engineering and into South Carolina. He was interested in nuclear programs, Smith said, and the only nuclear programs in the Palmetto state were those of the major utilities. Smith chose to work with SCE&G, he said, because the utility has headquarters in Columbia, and "I like Columbia."

Did Skip talk with his father before taking a job with SCE&G? "Not really," he said. He claimed his qualifications for the quality control job were checked out "right carefully" by the SCE&G personnel office. "I couldn't see any way it (his employment) could be a conflict of interest...My father didn't have anything to do with me getting the job."

Abney Smith, Sr., and Lewis Moss both claimed that their objectivity in rate cases and policy cases involving their respective sons' employers would not be jeopardized.

Lewis Moss assured us that in any rate cases the PSC hears involving Southern Bell, he would disqualify himself. However, when asked if he had disqualified himself from Southern Bell rate cases since his son's employment by the telephone company, Moss said he hadn't. "I can say," the commissioner added, "that no vote of mine has ever been a deciding vote" in the past four and a half years. He said further that his son's job "would never influence me one way or the other in voting on Southern Bell." (Southern Bell has applied twice for rate increases in the past four and a half years, and the PSC gave its approval to both applications.)

Commissioner Smith was understandably adamant about not letting his son's job intrude on his decision-making ability. "If I'd let something like that affect me on the Commission, I wouldn't be doing my job...If I get to the point where I can't represent the consumers, they won't have to kick me off -- I'll leave."

Smith said that it was *impossible* for him to let prejudice influence his voting as a commissioner, contending that the PSC used objective standards in determining whether rate increases are needed. Ironically, Smith's statement seemed to contradict a statement by fellow commissioner Fred A. Fuller, at a news conference just a few minutes earlier, that the PSC considers "social" factors in considering rate increases. Of course, Fuller's statement was apparently aimed at showing that the PSC has compassion for low-income consumers, while Smith was trying to prove that there is no such things as sentiment, either for or against public utilities, in the case of a rate hearing. Hence the discrepancy.

Rep. Anderson, when contacted by *Osceola*, wasn't so sure that the commissioners could remain free from prejudice when their sons were employed by companies under PSC regulation. Asked if he thought the employment of Charlie Moss and Skip Smith represented conflicts of interest, Anderson replied, "Absolutely," adding, "I didn't know this existed."

Anderson, a lawyer, said the ethical situation of the PSC is like that of the courts. "The basic premise that the courts start off with," he said, "is that the lawyers and the judges aren't related." He said the same should apply to the PSC and the utilities it regulates.

W.D. "Son" Grimsley, a former Richland County councilman who is running for the PSC seat now held by Henry G. Yonce, was cautious about calling the employment of Skip Smith and Charlie Moss a conflict of interest, but he conceded it was a possibility. "I don't think the ethics of it looks good," Grimsley explained. "A Commission member should not use that position as a tool to benefit his family."

Another candidate for Yonce's commission seat, former state representative and Richland County official W. Buford Worthy, said the fact that Commissioners Moss and Smith have sons working for public utilities might influence their voting in rate cases. "In a close decision," Worthy said, Moss or Smith "might lean that way," meaning in favor of Southern Bell or SCE&G.

"It is a moral question," said Worthy. "However, I would not object to a statute" prohibiting members of PSC employees' immediate families from working for companies affected by PSC decisions. Worthy said he would favor a separate code of ethics for the PSC "if necessary" in addition to other ethics legislation now under consideration by the General Assembly.

The two young men in the eye of this ethical hurricane seemed relatively unperturbed. Charlie Moss remarked, "I'm secure in the knowledge that I'm qualified, and I'm the only person I feel I have to satisfy."

* * * * *

An elderly man attending the unprecedented news conference January 22 of the Public Service Commission watched with intent eyes as commissioner Fred Fuller tried to explain to the press why utility rates had skyrocketed. One could tell, by watching the old man's expressions, that he didn't believe everything he was being told.

"He doesn't *really* know how bad these rates are hurting people," the man muttered in exasperation after one particularly specious statement. "Why, he's making over $20,000 a year. With my social security, and a little pension I get, I only got $300 coming in every month."

The old man's remarks summed up about as well as one could wish the feeling many people have toward the Public Service Commission. Caught in a squeeze by electric and gas rates that are climbing incredibly, consumers are beginning to panic, and the seven PSC commissioners, with their $23,000 salaries and fringe benefits, stand out as symbols of everything those fearful consumers both hate and envy.

Indeed, it seems like the ultimate slap in the face to the poor to have these seven powerful, wealthy men stand in judgment over how high utility rates should be. The commissioners, all seven of them former state representatives, receive various benefits besides their salaries -- such as free telephone service. Additionally, they are all successful businessmen in their own right. Yonce is owner of an insurance agency in Columbia; Fuller is an appliance store executive; and Smith owned an industrial parts business until selling it several years ago. In short, none of the seven are suffering financial problems like those the average consumer knows.

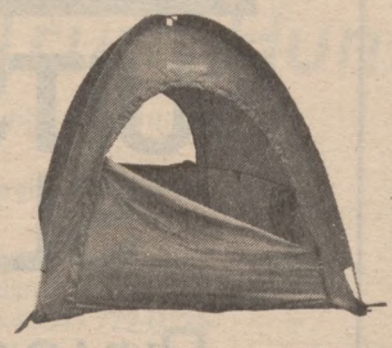
The five commissioners who are up for reelection this year are finding that no longer is reelection just a rubber stamp process. They're getting a little competition for a change. Yonce faces three competitors in the seventh PSC district -- Son Grimsley, W. Buford Worthy, and Jarvis Klapman, a state representative from Lexington. And in the third district, Guy Butler of Greenwood is facing a challenge from William F. Snipes of Abbeville, a recently ousted representative.

(continued on page five)

Mid-Winter Sale!
20% Off
Suede Jackets
Suede Vests
Suede Capes
Assorted Ponchos
Alpaca Scarves
Embroidered Tops
¾ Length Tops
****
30% - 50% off
Gift items from
South America,
Central America
and Mexico

New Selection of Turquoise!
The Latin Way
Columbia's finest turquoise

OPEN
10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
779-7995
WE HONOR master charge
Your BANKAMERICARD welcome here
1332 Main Street/Arcade Mall

Put a tent
on lay-away
for spring-time
backpacking.

JANSPORT
Wedge
$125.00
the BACKPACKER
quality gear
952 HARDEN STREET
799-7571

Politicus on the ethics battle

(Continued from page two)

some credit. Doing one-on-one with Marion Gressette and members of his troop for a full day on matters as sensitive and critical as these can, and did, get rough.

Wise indicates the reformers' basic plan in the Senate was not to quibble over the Gressette-Dennis bill, but rather to be satisfied to get some kind of a bill out of the Senate. With the exception the House will pass a considerably stronger bill, the reformers would then look to a conference committee to soup up the provisions. They are counting on Lt. Gov. Brantley Harvey, who as presiding officer of the Senate would appoint the upper chamber's representatives to the conference committee, to give the reform advocates good representation on a Senate conference committee delegation.

The fact that Wise was not publicly more critical of the Gressette-Dennis proposal, and even at one point praised the measure, nevertheless caused considerable chagrin among some of the Charlestonian's colleagues and supporters.

In the House, there are at least three significant versions of an ethics bill floating around -- each of which is substantially tougher than the Senate version. One House bill was authored by Speaker Rex Carter and Rep. Nick Theodore, both Greenville Democrats; another bill, somewhat stronger, was proposed by Reps. Jim Moss, D-Beaufort, and John Waller, D-Marion and new House Democratic caucus leader. Still another, currently in the final stages of drafting, is the product of the joint labors of freshman Rep. Bill Campbell, D-Richland, and Bill Harden, director of the South Carolina citizens' lobby, Public Voice.

The Campbell bill is the strongest of the three, and the initial idea was to rally first-termer support around the version as their "purist" offering. It the end product to eventually be approved by both houses this year might be something less than the "pure" legislation's ultimate performance, as well as a guide for future efforts to strengthen the law.

As in the Senate, however, there seems to be an unexplained anxiousness to move ethics legislation through committee deliberations and out onto the floor as rapidly as possible. Before the Campbell version can be filed, it may be that the Judiciary Committee will have already reported out a bill. Even so, there would still be open the opportunity to introduce amendments during debate on the House floor.

There is no valid reason nor justification for moving so quickly, almost frantically, on the ethics issue. The substantive points to be covered, that is, elements of the standard of conduct to be applied, are multiple and complex. The same is true of the procedural dimensions of the legislation -- how the substantive standards shall be enforced.

There are many considerations that should be weighed in deciding on the most preferable legislation. To assure the most equitable and thorough end product, and to assure and demonstrate to voters that their mandate is being carried out, the process of formulating and deliberating on ethics legislation should have been considerably more deliberate. That there are apparently no plans for any open hearings on these matters at any formative stage is really an amazing commentary, given the critical nature of the issue.

From here on out, primary considerations must be given to making the final bill as strong as possible, in terms of establishing a uniformly strict standard of conduct for all public officials, and an effective, independent enforcement procedure. At the very least, those legislators who would claim reform credentials must fulfill their responsibility to insist on thoroughtly adequate standards, and to give the public ample notice when less is proposed or enacted -- so that those responsible can be recorded and held accountable.

Racial turmoil at Brookland Cayce

(Continued from page three)

disobeying officials," Wood explained.

*****

The question that naturally arises is what happens to education in the midst of all this. Freddie Mitchell, vice-president of the recently-established Lexington County NAACP chapter, says many blacks in Lexington County believe blacks are not treated equally in the community's schools. Black students at Brookland-Cayce say they are suspended more often than whites and for longer periods of time. They also say that for some reason only two black students are on each of the sports teams and there are only two black cheerleaders. And although the total enrollment of blacks at Brookland-Cayce is 215 of 1798 students, the blacks don't think they should be limited in numbers in any school activities.

There are only two black teachers, both male, at Brookland-Cayce now that Barnes is gone. Several black students said their teachers did not understand them, and descriptions of classrooms sounded more like battlefields than environments for improving the mind. Mitchell says school officials felt Barnes was a troublemaker because she told the kids to be proud of what they are. Students indicate that Barnes was a favorite of both blacks and whites. "She was willing to talk to anyone about their problems, whether they were in her class or not," one student said of her.

Risinger said Brookland-Cayce has made moves to help black students feel more comfortable in their school. "We have added a black literature course. Blacks are now represented in the cheerleading squad and there is a particular school club that a lot of blacks have joined, although none of the clubs are open to just one race," Risinger said. Both Risinger and Wood profess to searching for "qualified black teachers" and they have hired a young black man recently to coach and teach at Northside Middle School and Brookland-Cayce.

School authorities stressed the need for strict discipline in the schools. "We have got to control disturbances. We must eliminate them as soon as possible," Risinger said. Wood concurred, saying, "Our business is to teach school. We are firm about this, we have been firm and we will continue to be firm."

The question that must be answered is whether the Barnes case represents an isolated incident or whether it was the culmination of frustrations which have been building in the black community.

The NAACP's Mitchell talked with Wood and Risinger about the changing mood among blacks in Lexington before Barnes was fired, and he says the incident could have been avoided. He said he understood that Wood and Risinger couldn't discuss personnel problems with students, but "if they had just used a little common sense they could have explained this to the kids," Mitchell said.

The fact remains that since November the black community has come together to express its anger. Mitchell explained, "Things are building up in the community. There is hatred toward the police, toward Brookland-Cayce and toward whites. I want to do things legally, but people are getting impatient. There is a militancy building up and if Risinger and Wood don't get the school straightened out, it won't be safe over here."

PSC — representing the people?

(continued from page four)

These challenges were nearly aborted this week, however, when five bills passed the House of Representatives which would have moved the PSC elections up to the next day. The intent of the bills, according to one House member who opposed them, was to "railroad" the commission elections through as quickly as possible, based on the theory that the incumbents would be reelected if opposition were not given time to solidify. Ironically, it was Sen. Marion Gressette (D-Calhoun), one of the upper house's most influential conservative members, who prevented the bills from being railroaded through the Senate, when he called for the bills to be sent to committee.

"They just tried to sneak the bills through," said one disgruntled House member later. "And they almost did it, because we just weren't watching what was happening. I never thought I'd be thanking Marion Gressette, but I am."

Rep. Ralph Anderson said he expects public hearings to be held on the PSC candidates before any elections are held. When the elections do occur, it is almost certain that it will be a roll call vote -- a very important one, judging from public concern with utility rates. Even if none of the five incumbents are ousted, the commissioners are certain to have more respect for consumers. As Anderson emphasized, how the senators and representatives vote on these crucial Public Service Commission elections and on bills to reform the PSC could have a very definite effect on House and Senate races two years from now.

Shows at 2, 5, and 8

Palmetto
1417 Main Street
phone 254-5800

Late show Fri. & Sat. "Night of the Living Dead"

Peace River
TRADING COMPANY

Savor the sights, sounds and scents of

Morocco ★ Colombia
Ecuador ★ Bolivia

New Arrivals!
Brass Works
Clothes
Tapestries
Turquoise

919 Sumter Street (across from the Horseshoe) 771-0210

Abused children, misused schools

by M. Hayes Mizell

Part 2 of a two-part series

As much as anything else the potential for cultural conflict creates a climate in the school in which "suspendable behavior" erupts. All of the participants in the school community have cultural values which they have been shaped by, or in reaction to, racial isolation, economic status, peer pressures, popular culture, or the individual's experience with or perceptions of the institutions of our society. One person may settle problems through objective analysis and discussion while another person may settle them by fighting, by walking away from them, or by verbally abusing the person with whom he disagrees. One person may clearly see what can be gained by obeying the rules because the rules have always protected him or because he has been conditioned to passively accept authority, but another person may feel the rules either have no meaning for him or have so often been used against him they should be ignored or challenged. One person may feel that racial, peer, or family solidarity is of the utmost importance and that demonstrating or protecting that solidarity supercedes all other values. Another person may decide that each individual should tend to his own business and not get involved with the problems of others. What represents respect, order, and good behavior to one group might represent subervience, rigidity, and cultural oppression to another. It's no wonder that for some students, teachers, and administrators considerable energy is consumed in the effort to peacefully negotiate these treacherous waters. It is no wonder that when they do fail to do so, "suspendable behavior" results.

Many of these conflicts, whether prompted by institutional racism or cultural differences, can be minimized and controlled through skillful leadership. In their best moments many of our principals demonstrate this kind of leadership. They try to unify the diverse interests and perspectives in their schools by dealing with all members of the school community fairly but firmly. They work to give everyone an academic, athletic, or social stake in the school, to find ways to instill "school pride." Most of all, the best principals have developed a clear philosophy and vision as to the task of the school, they know where they want their schools to go, and they are capable of seeing and planning beyond the day-to-day frenzy within the schools. Still, in a national atmosphere of Watergate morality, racism, shifting social institutions and violence, meeting students' needs and maintaining a productive learning environment is a constant struggle.

But now, perhaps for the first time, our schools are total learning institutions. Not only students but teachers and administrators are learning as well. The advanced learners are already beginning to successfully apply the lessons of the past several years. The slow learners are still struggling to keep up and to survive.

Everyone is still under a great deal of pressure. There has been so much to learn, and so much to do. In the process, all of those involved -- students, teachers, and administrators--have received aid and support from only a relative handful of parents, community groups, and members of the business community.

The effect of this has been that little time has been devoted to examining the problem of widespread suspensions in Richland No. 1, to re-thinking their rationale, to questioning their effectiveness, and to searching for alternatives that work. Short-term suspensions continue to be used on such a large scale, probably because they are expedient and because they remove "the problem," at least temporarily, from the school. But as we have pointed out, to remove the problem from the jurisdiction of the schools does not mean it is being corrected. Indeed, the problem may only be passed on to the community at large. By failing to develop positive approaches for correcting misbehavior within the jurisdiction of the schools, the schools may be forming the first loop in the spiral of delinquency. In the end the whole community loses.

It is clear that leadership is required. While local school principals in Richland No. 1 have so much discretion and so much authority that new initiatives could begin with them, the real leadership must come from the school board if the problem is to be dealt with on a district-wide basis. The Richland No. 1 Board of School Commissioners and/or the district's administrators must decide that an undesirable situation exists and proceed to search for ways to deal with it. Perhaps one of the reasons nothing has been done is the feeling that any step to re-examine the district's suspension policies and practices will be seen as "backing down" on the district's commitment to maintaining school discipline. But this should not be the case.

No one is suggesting the district retreat from its efforts to make our schools safe, orderly, and productive places to learn. The first consideration should be what is best for the students who are disciplined and what is effective in correcting problems. It would appear neither the interests of the students nor those of good discipline are being served by the current widespread use of short-term suspensions. It is not a question of being "for discipline" because it is clear the great majority of parents, citizens, and students in this district want a school system where fair and effective discipline is maintained. It is, however, a question of whether the school district is prepared to begin to develop disciplinary techniques which help kids with their problems, which keep them in school, and which correct misbehavior rather than reward it.

Contrary to what some people believe, the majority of the Richland No. 1 Board of School Commissioners is capable of expressing concern for what happens to difficult and disruptive students in this school district. This concern is most obvious in disciplinary hearings where a student who has threatened or assaulted a teacher or administrator appears before the Board. These are executive sessions and therefore the public does not know how the Board agonizes over the details of due process, how it weighs the evidence presented, and how it tries to be fair and to seek the truth. It was largely because of the Board's concern that the Alternative School was created this year so that students who might otherwise be expelled or placed on long-term suspension could have another opportunity to complete their education.

But the Board reacts in this way because in a disciplinary hearing it is confronted with an *individual* student. There is an opportunity to probe into all of the circumstances surrounding the incident that led to the hearing. The student (and often his parents) is present. The Board is acutely aware its decision may very well affect the student's whole life, and it takes seriously the responsibility to balance the interests of the individual against those of the school system. It does not always take the principal's recommendation to expel the student at face value and rubber stamp that recommendation. Within the alternatives known to the Board, it tries to frame a disciplinary response which it feels will protect the school system, and, if it seems possible , "save" the student.

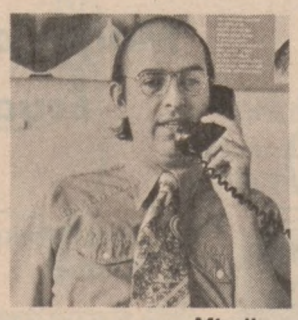
The problem, however, is the Board is not particularly creative or innovative in trying to conceptualize or develop new disciplinary approaches. There is a recognition the school system has many problems and limited resources, and a belief that the primary emphasis should be placed on serving students who come to school to learn and who are prepared to obey the rules. Like most school board members, the Richland No. 1 commissioners think in very traditional and narrow terms of what is possible in dealing with disciplinary problems.

While the Board responds on a very human level to individual students who come before it on disciplinary charges, it would have to make a special effort to respond in a like manner to the thousands who receive short-term suspensions. Students who receive such suspensions are unknown to the Board. They are not individuals but numbers. The Board does not know all of the circumstances involved in each suspension, it cannot see every student, it cannot question every witness. Thus, if there have been 2,359 suspensions resulting in 5,718 lost school days so far this school year, the Board reacts to that only as data. Perhaps it does not question these statistics because they tell the Board nothing about the human dimension of the problem or its impact on individual students.

It would seem the data alone would be sufficiently impressive to stimulate some action. And there is still another piece of data the Board probably doesn't know about. Last year Richland No. 1 lost at least $20,000 in state aid because of the large number of days lost through short-term suspensions. (Like all school districts in South Carolina, Richland No. 1 receives state aid at the rate of salary for one teacher for every twenty-six students enrolled; because of the large number of suspension days the district lost the equivalent of aid for 97 students.) Perhaps it would be to the school district's advantage to encourage administrators to develop alternative disciplinary techniques which would dramatically reduce short-term suspensions through effective in-school discipline.

Whenever the matter of reducing the number of

Hayes Mizell is director of the South Carolina Community Relations Program of the American Friends Service Committee, located in Columbia. As an elected member of the Richland County District 1 School Board of Commissioners from January, 1971 until December, 1974, and in his capacity with AFSC, he is a close observer of Richland County schools.



Mizell

short-term suspensions comes up, the question from school officials is, "What is the alternative?" If they recognize there is a problem and if the question is a sincere one, not merely a debating technique, then they should be willing to search for alternatives. In Richland No. 1 the search has not seriously begun.

There are many people in this community who would be willing to work with the Richland No. 1 Board in searching for those alternatives. An ad hoc advisory committee of citizens, students, and school personnel could be appointed to search for alternatives to short-term suspension. At least that would be a beginning.

Alternatives do exist. And, others could be explored, eveluated, and perhaps initiated on a pilot basis to test their effectiveness if we were willing to approach the problem with an open mind and some creative energy.

In Shelton, Connecticut, one school has instituted a program of in-school suspension designed to keep problem students within the jurisdiction of the school, to deal with their problems, and to encourage students to keep up with their academic work. When there is a disciplinary problem a student is sent to a special room where he is assigned to the booth for one or more class periods but gets a break from it once every 15 minutes. He is given assignment by his teacher or by a counselor-psychologist and, if necessary, he receives continued counseling to help him with his problem. Prior to any decision to suspend, a conference is held between the principal and the student and if in-school suspension does become necessary a conference is also held with the student's parents. School counselors reported a reduction in recurring disciplinary problems after the program had been in operation for two months.

In South Carolina some school districts are also using a form of in-school suspension or after-school detention. Beaufort County uses a detention period which, according to the deputy superintendent, "keeps the student in school but impresses upon him the fact that he has not complied with some of the school's policies." In Charleston the superintendent reports that "We are experimenting in several schools with suspension study halls in which students are assigned to a monitored study group in lieu of suspensions. We have found this to be an effective deterrent to undesirable behavior while, at the same time, keeping the student in school." In Sumter County School District No. 1, one high school uses an after-school study hall system whereby a student knows in advance that he will have to spend a certain amount of time in the study hall after school because of a disciplinary offense. The study hall is held several times each week and students can make arrangements in advance for transportation home on the days they will have to stay after school. The number of out-of-school suspensions in this particular school has decreased significantly since this system was initiated.

In Dayton, Ohio, the number of suspensions from one to ten days dropped by more than 50 percent over a several year period after one school there instituted an in-school suspension program. Students can be referred to a special class for one class period or up to ten days when they violate a school rule. While in the class they must complete their regular class assignments and if they are there for more than one day they must participate in joint counseling sessions with the person who made the referral and the parents. In addition, students experiencing similar problems frequently meet as a group with trained staff members who help them come to grips with problems that affect their behavior.

The Palo Alto School District in California has a program of peer counseling for secondary schools in which students in grades seven through twelve are trained to help their peers. Any student who is willing to take the 12-week, 18-hour training program may participate. The counseling is informal. Counselors do not give advice but are prepared to listen to others and to help them make their own decisions. The training for the counselors is excellent and realistic, and students help other students with problems which range from those of a highly personal nature to those which cause fights on the school grounds.

At the elementary level, one school in the city of Sumter has started a program whereby each week a button which reads, "I Care," is voted to a member of the class who has done the most for the class that week. According to the superintendent, students who have formerly been disciplinary problems are now competing to be able to wear the button.

A more long range approach is an interesting concept known as "character education." A nonprofit educational institution has set out to "provide teachers with those skills, techniques, and materials that will enable them to beneficially influence children and youth." The program makes character education part of the regular curriculum for grades 1-5 and using multi-ethnic materials stresses such values as honesty, truth, kindness, etc., in a way that prepares children to make value judgements and decisions by considering alternatives and weighing outcomes.

Of course there is no magic formula. Any alternative program must be thoroughly investigated to match its reality to its publicity. A great deal depends on the interest and genuine concern of teachers. The leadership of a principal who is willing to take a fresh look at his disciplinary practices is essential.

It would be unfair to imply that Richland No. 1 has a unique problem. It does not. Last year the Greenwood city schools suspended 12 percent of its total enrollment; 20 percent of the black enrollment was suspended while only 7 percent of white enrollment was suspended. In the Anderson city school district seven percent of total enrollment was suspended but 15 percent of the black enrollment was suspended while only seven percent of the white enrollment was suspended. The problem of short-term suspensions exists throughout the state just as much as it does throughout the nation.

And it should be pointed out that Richland No. 1 has taken some steps during the past several years to constructively come to grips with certain aspects of its disciplinary problems. In the past four years the district has moved from expelling students in an arbitrary and unlawful manner to a sophisticated due process procedure which gives the student his "day in court" and which could be a model for many other school districts in the nation. The Walk-In School and the Alternative School are two pioneer efforts which are models for other school districts in this state and region. The several classes for the emotionally handicapped are positive steps. The employment of two ombudsmen to work with students was a creative response to problems in the district. And even though there has been little effort to come to grips in an organized and significant way with short-term suspensions, some school officials in Richland No. 1 acknowledge there is a problem.

This is the time to proceed to act on that knowledge. During the current school year at least half of the suspensions in this district have been given for offenses which may represent undesirable and offensive behavior but which are not in and of themselves disruptive: 37 percent - "class cutting," "truant," "tardy," "leaving campus without permission"; eight percent - "disobedient"; four percent - "disrespect"; one percent - "profanity and gambling." Even for the 12 percent suspensions given for "fighting" it would seem that many of these could have been prevented by temporarily placing students in isolation within the school. What is required is not putting children out of school or passing their problems on to the community at large, but rather temporary removal from the classroom, counseling and or treatment, etc. -- but all the while the student is under the jurisdiction of the school

Now is the time to begin the process of examination to determine whether some other techniques can be developed which will help students, which correct problems, and which will be more in keeping with the goals of the school system. The support of the whole community will be needed. Additional resources will have to be found. Meaningful communication will have to be established with community agencies. Now is the time for the Richland No. 1 Board of School Commissioners to recognize and begin to search for and implement alternatives to the rampant short-term suspensions in Richland No. 1. Without waiting for community reaction, legal initiatives, compliance reviews, or other pressures, this is an opportunity for the school district to move to deal with the problem of short-term suspensions in a way that will be constructive and helpful for all concerned.

NATIONAL TOPICS

TRB
FROM WASHINGTON

Removing the stains

Many commentators see the Watergate guilty verdicts as a vindication of the American system. Here is the prestigious *New York Times* gloating editorially: "Once more in the long march of American history it has been demonstrated that this is indeed, with all its faults, a nation governed by laws and that no man, irrespective of rank, can with impunity violate the country's basic sense of legality and decency."

A comforting sentiment, indeed — echoed across the nation as the ultimate moral of Watergate as we close the tragic story. Sorry, I must dissent.

Certainly Nixon was forced to resign, but was he found guilty by any court? (Or was Spiro Agnew, for that matter?) The existence of the mysterious and mystical imperial presidency was never more conspicuous than when the Watergate jury filed in and rendered its solemn verdict with one name omitted.

Watergate, it seems to me, shows how far our loose system can be distorted, and how easy it is for someone in the White House, surrounded by patriotic symbols, sleeping in the Lincoln bed, attacked by spiteful newsmen, to rouse the emotional support of the reverent and the innocent. "I Trust My President" said one button, even as Nemesis approached.

What Nixon left was a blueprint for how it can be done. And not many safeguards have been written, really, to prevent another Watergate. Congress passed the sweeping campaign finance reform law, which should be a help, and it may be broadened as time goes on. But the chief hope seems to be that Watergate was so extraordinary that it won't be repeated. It never happened before, did it? — and look at the honorable man in the White House now.

I don't find much comfort in the fact that Mr. Ford isn't the type who goes in for dirty tricks in his amiably incompetent administration. Two forces still push toward executive aggrandizement: the fact that separation of powers no longer works well, and the fact that accelerating world events demand prompt action of the kind that the White House alone can provide.

Our form of government is a lot different from what the Fathers expected it would be 200 years ago. And it is doubtful whether even the original pattern of the Founders would have worked very well if it had been followed. As to the first proposition, when George Washington went to deliver his initial State of the Union message in New York, January 8, 1790, he was preceded and followed by regal outriders in his fine coach-and-six, and his concept of his semimonarchical role was to give information and make recommendations to Congress and let the buck stop there. The primary responsibility for lawmaking, he thought, was on Congress. Coordinate branches of government would watch each other and perhaps stalemate each other. Delay — so what! It took four and a half days to ride from Virginia to Philadelphia, and more to New York. Things could wait.

Now we travel by jet and instead of the constitutional concept of congressional equality we find Congress relegated to second place. Nixon carried his contempt of Congress beyond anybody else and so we see a reaction taking place. Some think that with Nixon gone Congress will permanently reassert itself. Sorry, I must dissent.

Congressional government has never worked well. We have tried it once or twice, particularly after wars, and impatient people have clamored very soon for a "strong" President. If we had developed a parliamentary system (as we almost did several times) we would have collectivized leadership in Congress with strong party control, and at the White House an amiable ceremonial President would be ready to snip ribbons, throw out the first ball at World Series, ski in Colorado and symbolize national unity.

Instead we got what chief Watergate prosecutor James Neal calls a "drift over the years to an all-powerful President." Not quite all-powerful; responsibility is still diffused. Nobody in Washington has final responsibility for the budget, nobody has final responsibility for anti-recession action and, in Congress itself, the two houses squabble among themselves blocking reforms that might aid the poor or tax the big oil companies. Tax reform passed one house and failed the other; welfare reform died in the Senate after the House passed it twice; even the antique Electoral College, which the House sentenced to death in 1969, is still around: the Senate wouldn't act.

A system like this permits the establishment of what Marcus Raskin calls economic "baronies," corporations, banks, labor organizations, public and private bureaucracies that have built compartments that separate the man in the street from any exercise of meaningful power.

Make no mistake, our system works (to the awe of foreigners), and works pretty well in normal times. Only there aren't normal times any more; crisis is chronic. I have never, I think, seen greater anxiety and dread over the immediate future than there is in Washington at present. Domestic and global forces push reluctant Mr. Ford to action. Some think that this will all pass soon and that we shall get back to "normal."

Questions still arise. Why did we elect Nixon in the first place? He was called "Tricky Dick;" in Congress he exploited the Red Menace; he had a slush fund when he ran with Ike; when he ran for governor in California, a judge exposed his organizers' dirty tricks. In part Nixon won in 1972 because 45 percent of the eligible voters didn't vote. His "landslide" was about one-quarter of the potential electorate. If it is argued that Nixon won because he had weak competition, that only shifts the issue: why is the U.S. electoral process so unsuccessful that it fails to stir 80 million potential voters to vote?

We will stumble through somehow, no doubt. But to argue that a system of fixed terms, set elections, separation of powers, divided control, weak parties and rival legislative chambers will produce a Congress capable of competing with the President seems unrealistic. Many feel that somehow the Watergate verdict has solved matters and that now we can relax. No future President, they feel, will yield to temptation or, if he does, Judge Sirica will be on hand and the culprit will courteously leave self-incriminating tape-recordings all along his route. Sorry, I must dissent.

JACK ANDERSON
AND THE WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

No time for gloating

WASHINGTON — President Ford laid down the law to his subordinates that he won't permit the slightest taint of Watergate in his Administration.

He has ordered them to avoid even the appearance of wrongdoing. And any illegal conduct or conflict of interest, he has warned, will be prosecuted.

The power of the presidency, he has pointed out, has been weakened by Watergate. This is a political reality, he has told them, which will require a different attitude in the White House.

Therefore, he wants his subordinates to cooperate with Congress. He also doesn't want them throwing their weight around, the way the former President Nixon's aides did. And he simply won't tolerate influence peddling.

This message is now emphasized to each new appointee. As President Ford has put it privately, his policies may be questioned but not his ethics.

Meanwhile, the Watergate investigations are far from finished. The special prosecutors are still digging into several Watergate-related cases, ranging from the ITT to the milk bribery cases.

Former Treasury Secretary John Connally has already been indicted for bribery. His trial is scheduled to start on March 26.

The prosecutors aren't through investigating illegal campaign contributions. They have also uncovered evidence which contradicts the testimony of President Nixon's closest friend, Bebe Rebozo. He swore that he kept the $100,000-cash gift from billionaire Howard Hughes in a safe deposit box. But the prosecutors believe he passed out the cash to Nixon's secretary and family.

They are trying to find out, too, who was responsible for the famous 18-minute gap in a crucial White House tape and who ordered the backdating of a deed to help Nixon escape his full taxes.

Even the battle of the tapes is still continuing. The prosecutors are demanding more tapes and documents, which they want as evidence in the pending cases.

Cheating the Vet

During his Christmas skiing vacation in Colorado, President Ford quietly vetoed a bill that would have increased expense allowances for government workers.

One part of the legislation would have permitted veterans who visit Veterans Administration hospitals for medical attention to receive greater compensation for travel expenses.

The little-noticed measure was specifically designed to eliminate long-standing disparity in the mileage rates. At the moment, the VA pays veterans only 8 cents per mile, while government workers can claim 12 cents per mile. The Internal Revenue Service, meanwhile, allows businessmen to deduct up to 15 cents per mile.

President Ford wants another $300 million to bail out South Vietnam. But he can't seem to find the money to help the disabled veterans who fought there.

Burnside's
★ ★ ★ ★ ★
All Varieties of Hoagies $1.25
Corned Beef $1.25
Pastrami $1.25
Roast Beef $1.25
Hamm's Beer $1.68 six-pack
Rolling Rock $1.09
Beltline & Devine Street Telephone 782-8260
Case discounts on wine
Tuesday Thru Thursday 9a.m. until 10 p.m.
OPEN
Friday & Saturday 9:30 a.m. until Midnight
Closed Sunday & Monday

MADAM TERESA
GRAPHOLOGY READER & ADVISOR
Advises On All Affairs Of Life
Madam Teresa advises on love, marriage and business. All readings are private and confidential.
For Appointment 779-6118
4122 West Beltline Blvd. Columbia, S. C.
Madam Teresa Will Give You A Special Reading With This Card At ½ Price

Theatre

Miller's drama leaves no easy-outs

"That Championship Season"
At the Workshop Theatre
Through February 2

The "championship" team: no easy-outs here

Back in 1952, Fillmore High School had a cracker-jack basketball team -- five virtuoso players who never lost a game. Each year thereafter, the team and its coach commemorated that fantastic year. Jason Miller's award-winning drama, *That Championship Season*, examines the 20th anniversary of that event and the five men who cling desperately to that memory.

First produced in 1972, Miller's play picked up both the New York Critics' Award and the Tony Award as best drama. Certainly Miller's liberal doses of four-letter and anatomically descriptive words cost him the Pulitzer, for the rather staid trustees of Columbia University sometimes cannot see the forest for the trees. In spite of his literary success, Miller is probably best known as an actor; he played the young priest in *The Exorcist.*

Some people argue, quite convincingly, that great tragedy can come only from a society which shares a homogeneity of purpose. Since the 18th century, the so-called Age of Enlightment, Western civilization has been unable to produce the great tragedies of the Greek, Roman, Elizabethan or French neo-classical worlds. Now, of course, other critics will disagree, making cases for Ibsen, Strindberg, Lorca, or O'Neill as tragedians, and Arthur Miller will tell you that he wrote the tragedy of the common man in *Death of a Salesman.* Jason Miller makes no such claims for his work, but the play seems to draw from the earlier Miller's work.

Death of a Salesman used expressionistic techniques to present the life and memories of Willy Loman, an aging traveling salesman who becomes a victim of "the times" and of himself. *That Championship Season* presents characters who are in the same situation. Though both plays are good theatre and offer directors and actors the opportunity to create imaginative and exciting productions, I cannot, for the life of me, absolve myself of the ambiguities, fears, and contradictions which both works engender, within themselves or within me. Both playwrights set up case studies of American Dreamers, pinpoint their falls from grace, and then, in the name of all that is holy and human, ask us to forgive and respect them, "for they know not what they do." Jason Miller even has the cheek to ask us to forgive and forget the horrid truth about his characters -- that same horrid truth which he spends three acts revealing – and allow them to carry on, existentially, even though their actions are deceptive, hypocritical, and physically harmful to others.

In 1972, only four members of that championship team appear for their annual reunion at the coach's house. They are Tom Daley, an itinerant alcoholic; James Daley, his financially plagued "ideal" brother; George Sikowski, who is also mayor of the town; and Phil Romano, an industrialist who is a large employer and a large polluter.

Basketball, however, is not the only driving passion that these men share. Under the advice of their old coach, James, George and Phil plan to win again when election time rolls around. George wants to win reelection as mayor; James and Phil want George to win reelection, for they have tied their fortunes and futures to George's coattails. Should George win the election, he could appoint James as superintendent of education, and in that capacity James can insure that the Fillmore High School newspaper does not malign George's friend Phil, who just might want to contribute to the campaign. To further complicate matters, Phil is having a torrid love affair with George's wife, and he stipulates that he will only put up the money if James is replaced as campaign manager.

George, however, faces some tough opposition from a newcomer who plays the game differently. This opponent is young and Jewish, and from the various descriptions of the man, we learn that he is the converse of George physically, philosophically and ethically. By the time Tom announces the real reason that fifth player is not there, we're all ready to throw these rascals out. In best jock fashion, though, the kindly coach cajoles and coordinates his players, whipping them into a winning combination, he hopes, for one more big game.

Miller gives us all the formalistic trappings of a classical drama, but he cannot balance form with content. He brings us to the point of empathizing with his characters, then suddenly undercuts this tragedy, turning his work into an ironic horror play with final tableau. He arouses pity and fear in his audience, but he has created such despicable characters that we fail to see them as noble beings. This love-hate relationship between characters and audience makes for good theatre, as I've said, but it does not necessarily produce great drama. Miller gives us an exciting and moving show, but one which cannot rise above its own unfortunate contrivances.

Still, *That Championship Season* offers an interesting if controversial evening of theatre made even more enjoyable by the five excellent actors at hand in Workshop Theatre's production. Jim Thigpen as Tom, Jim Quick as George, Hal Buckley as James, Wally Rodriguez as Phil, and Lou Kaplan as the coach represent different approaches to acting and character which combine to bring coherency and unity to their actions. Under Harvey Golden's expert direction, the five work something like the Fillmore basketball team: each is an individual (and each produces portraits of individuality), but all work well together for the betterment of the whole.

Golden's staging, of course, influences the audience's perception of the work. In mounting *That Championship Season*, he detaches the audience from his characters and their actions, never letting us become intimate enough with them to appreciate their "tragedy." Golden builds his images of man's follies directly and simply until Thigpen's inspired reading of the play's final line unleashes both the horror and the irony which the director has carefully suppressed.

In France, fistfights occasionally break out in an audience as spectators join sides for or against a drama. Had this happened during the production of *That Championship Season*, I would have felt obliged to claim neutrality, for there are many things that I admire in this play and much that I detest and find ugly. *That Championship Season* challenges the spectator, never offering definitive answers or easy-outs for the many issues it raises.

Mike Smith

Groucho's of Columbia
Invites You to be a Winner in
GROUCHO'S BASKETBALL SWEEPSTAKES
10 Weekly Winners Receive One of These Prizes

* Sandwich Dinner for Two
* Wine & Cheese Party for Two
* Breyer's Ice Cream Party for Two
* Carolina Basketball Tickets for Two

(no purchase necessary)
611 Harden St. - Five Points - Phone 252-1963

IN CONCERT
GRAND FUNK
FRIDAY, JAN. 31 - 8 P.M.
Tickets: $6.50, $5.50, $4.50
Tickets available at Coliseum box office and other Coliseum ticket outlets.
CAROLINA COLISEUM

Cinema

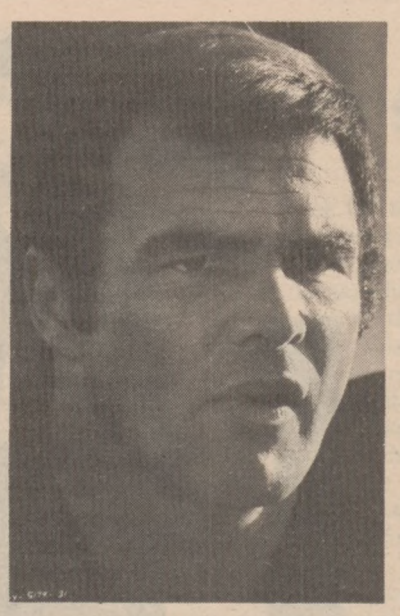
Let them eat Volkswagens...

WHITE LIGHTNING,
at S.C. theatres
FREEBIE & THE BEAN
at the Richland Mall 1

White Lightning and its various movie kin (*Freebie and the Bean, Moonrunners*, etc.) may be ideal films for the recession: after all, if you can't sell the cars, you might as well smash them up in as many photogenically spectacular ways as possible. It used to be said that Americans had a love affair with the automobile, but now that they can no longer afford to buy or run them, audiences seem to take perverse pleasure in watching their gas-guzzling chariots being lavishly totalled. *White Lightning* provides less of this kind of fun than some recent films, but it does compensate (slightly) through a believable Southern ambience, some better than average performances, and the sly charms of Mr. Burt Reynolds.

Of course, for some reason the makers of these rubber peelers feel obliged to supply a plot, and the story in *White Lightning* is no more trite or trivial than most. Burt plays a "good ole boy" (that is, lawless, womanizing, ingratiating) named Gator Muklusky, who is doing time in a prison farm for running moonshine, but whose attitude toward the local crime establishment changes when the crooked sheriff of a neighboring county (Ned Beatty) deep sixes his college protester brother. To obtain his revenge, Gator has himself released by the federal marshals, and joins the county moonshiners in order to get evidence that the sheriff is on the take.

All of this is obviously just an excuse to put the characters in cars so they can start chasing each other, and it doesn't take long for the vehicular carnage to begin. But while there are such effects as a flying leap by Burt's hopped-up rod onto a river barge and the burying of a police car under a stack of lumber, compared to such demolition derbies as *Dirty Mary, Crazy Larry, The French Connection* and *The Getaway*, the auto sequences in this film are relatively mild. I don't know why this should be so; perhaps the Hollywood producers have decided that the public is beginning to tire of car chases (is it possible?), or maybe the director, Joseph Sargent (*The Taking of Pelham 1-2-3*), is just not very good at this kind of action. In any case, the result is a greater concentration on character and setting that makes *White Lightning* more palatable than its subject matter might suggest.



Cars, cars, cars:
A scene from
"Freebie & The Bean,"
and Mr. Reynolds,
above

For example, the film has been shot entirely on location in Arkansas and shows a surprisingly good feeling for the life style and environment of the people it depicts. In *The Klansman*, the studio-manufactured South was as offensive as its stereotyped characters, but here the shanties with old people rocking on their porches, the broad corn fields and woodsy exteriors of the Arkansas lake country, the hot midsummer towns, even the chirp of the crickets, are gratifyingly believable.

This credibility is lessened somewhat by the too frequent appearance of TV-familiar faces in the supporting roles, but most of these actors manage admirably with their limited parts. Jennifer Billingsley plays that character so dear to the heart of hillbilly pornographers, the barefoot seductress, yet she enriches her performance by providing some humor and a suggestion of jaded disillusionment. Ned Beatty was so good as the sheriff that I felt betrayed when he ended by playing the role to its redneck hilt.

But of course the real attraction of *White Lightning* (or repulsion, depending on your point of view) is its star, Burt Reynolds. Now that it's become respectable for libbed femininity to have sex symbols, Reynolds and a handful of other male stars -- Jim Brown, Sean Connery, even that plasticized android, Roger Moore -- have become a new type of movie profile for Cosmo girls to submit to closeted perusal. In the old days film stars were called "heartthrob," and pimply teenagers would make them the subject of various romantic fantasies. Reynolds, Brown, et al seem to appeal to a different portion of the anatomy, and in that sense are analagous, given today's paucity of female stars, to the dumb blonds of the fifties and sixties.

However, there's nothing dumb about Reynolds (or Brown or Connery, for that matter, although their roles usually are), and in his incredibly numerous films he has usually brought forth qualities of personality, if not acting, that are more than just sex appeal. In *The Longest Yard*, the good natured glee with which he beat up his girl and car at the beginning was infectious, and audiences responded to this bad boy who ultimately did the right thing. By bringing this same gleeful sadism to the crashes in *White Lightning*, Reynolds (or the director) may once again have sensed the mood of the viewers and their current frustrations.

Perhaps it's just coincidence that this latest spate of smash-ups should come along during Detroit's slump, but somehow it is ironically appropriate that these films should be so popular. Cash-short viewers drool and weep while the moviemakers reduce their dream cars to rubble with almost aristocratic profligacy; America's love-hate relationship with the auto reaches its fullest expression on our movie screens. And so, the Fords, Caddies, Plymouths fly into lakes, rivers, oceans, slither around corners into trash cans, run into buildings and each other, soar into third story apartments. As for the public, let them eat Volkswagen.

Venson Steadman

Support Osceola advertisers.

It'll be money well spent.

CLASSIFIED

For sale

10-Speed white Paris Sport. Purchased from Cate's Cottage used 1 1/2 years. Good condition. Theft-proof lock and chain. $90.00. Call Helen at 787-7831 or 777-5166.

Goodman G-20 3-way speakers. Retailed for $85/speaker. Will sacrifice - $85 for both. Sansui ST 1500 Concert 5-way speaker $150/speaker - $150 for both. Dual 1209 Turntable complete for $110. 779-6188.

Auto Tape Player. 8-track Channel Master. Fast forward, repeat, fine tune, and control light. Perfect condition, barely used. Paid $90, will sell for $50. and throw in a pair of $10. speakers. 799-3121 or 798-0132.

2 KLH Model 32 Speakers. List Price $110.00 a pair, still under warranty. Am selling for 70.00 a pair. Also 2 Utah HS-IC Speakers. List Price 200.00 a pair, selling for 90.00 a pair. Call 799-0581.

For rent

Furnished, air-conditioned 1 bedroom apt. 1506 Gladden St. $110.00 per month, $60 deposit. Quiet grad. student preferred. 252-1506 after 5:30.

Contemporary 4-bedroom Ocean Front Beach House for rent weekends or by the week. Electric heat, shag-carpeting, dishwasher, large deck over-looking ocean. Near Charleston. Call 799-2091 after 5.

Hey, at last own your own compact refrig. for dormitory use. Slightly used $50 plus tax and 90 day guarantee. All refrig. conform to University requirements. JH Epps Services, Inc. 2201 Green St. 254-4345.

Wanted

Student-Veteran Moving Co-op. Low Rates, All Weather, Anytime. Pick-up & Van. No job too small. Call 779-8977 or 799-1946.

Responsible young couple would like to do repairs and minor remodeling on old home in Richland or Lexington County in exchange for rent. Contact Mike or Linda Forth at 776-2926.

Fine Custom Quilting, Embroidery & Applique. Personalized Clothing Embellishment. Call The Patch Lady, 252-0260 evenings.

Explore, enjoy and preserve...with the Columbia Sierra Club group. Monthly meetings and outings of all kinds. Everyone is welcome. For more info call 252-3119 or 782-5172.

Short Courses at Sparkleberry: "Basic Loom Weaving," beginning Jan. 30 & Feb. 22. "Designing and Building Your Own House," workshops: Jan. 28 thru Feb. 1, lab classes begin Feb. 8. For information and/or registration call 359-6723.

Society of Friends - Unprogrammed Quaker worship 11 a.m. Sunday at 3203 Bratton Street (rear). Information 254-2034.

SWEETWATER JCT.
950 Harden St. 799-3121
WATERBEDS
*Sheets
*Spreads
*Accessories
*Beanbags

at the end of the rainbow
The BASIL POT
Gourmet Vegetarian Dining
Hours: 11:30-8:30
Closed Tuesday and Wednesday

EVENTS & entertainments

continued from page 12

art

The Easley Arts Council and the City of Easley are sponsoring a competition to select four contemporary sculptures for Easley's Old Market Square. The competition is open to the public and all entrants must submit a biography as well as a portfolio of photographs and sketches by January 30. Slides will not be considered. A special selection committee will review the portfolios and invite a specified number of artists to submit working models from which four artists will be selected to complete sculptures for the project. Initial entries should be sent to Ms. Braddock, 110 Kennedy St., Columbia, 29240.

"Mourning Picture," by an unidentified artist, is part of the American Folk Art Exhibit.

Folk Art in America — A Living Tradition is the title of a special traveling exhibition which will be on display at the Columbia Museum of Art from January 26 through March 9. The exhibit which includes over 100 items, was organized by the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection in Williamsburg, Virginia.

specials

The South Carolina Arts Commission will sponsor the third in a series of teacher filmmaking workshops January 25 at Airport High School in West Columbia from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. The workshop is free of charge to all teachers who teach filmmaking in their schools or who are interested in bringing the art of filmmaking into their classrooms. Attendance at the first two workshops is not required for participation is this session, which will introduce live-action filming. Interested persons should contact Deanna Morse at the South Carolina Arts Commission, 829 Richland Street, Columbia, 29201, 758-3442.

A photographic exhibit depicting the life and works of Franz Kafka, one of the most significant writers of the 20th century, will be on display at the University of South Carolina's Sloan College, Huntington Gallery January 27 through 31. To open the exhibit Professor Evelyn Beck of the University of Wisconsin will give a lecture on "Kafka and the English Tradition" January 27 at 8 p.m. in the Sloan College lecture hall. A reception will follow. Hours for the exhibit are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday.

The Flying Danish Gymnasts will give an exhibition at Winthrop College's Byrnes Auditorium 7:30 p.m. January 29. Tickets are $2 for adults and $1.50 for students and may be purchased at the Winthrop Physical Education Department in Peabody Gym or from any member of Sigma Gamma Nu, which is sponsoring the performance. Advance tickets for groups can be purchased at a ten percent discount by contacting the physical education department.

The second program of the statewide film circuit will be presented at the Columbia Museum of Art at 8 p.m. on February 1. Stan Woodward, filmmaker-in-residence, will host the program which features six short films from the South Carolina Arts Commission's film collection.

The South Carolina Arts Commission is now accepting applications from schools interested in participating in a new artists-in-the-schools program designed to introduce or support beginning media programs. Entitled "Doing the Media," the program will provide four selected sites with a five-week residency by a professional filmmaker as well as supply filmmaking and media equipment, funds for film purchase and processing and works by independent filmmakers from the Commission film loan library. Additional film and media consultants will conduct support days at each site. For additional information contact Scott Sanders or Joyce Huey at the South Carolina Arts Commission, 829 Richland St., Columbia, 29201, 758-3442.

The Performing Arts Aspect of Sparkleberry is sponsoring a competition to select an original script to be produced in the new Hillside Theatre at Sparkleberry during the Spring and Summer of 1976. Interested persons should contact J. Larry Roof, Route 3, Box 302, Lexington, 29072 before March 2, 1975.

television

Saturday, January 25

1 p.m. - College Basketball. The UCLA Bruins play the Fighting Irish of Notre Dame at Notre Dame. (Channel 10)

3 p.m. - College Basketball. The North Carolina Tar Heels meet the Maryland Terrapins at College Park, Md. (Channel 10)

8 p.m. - College Basketball. Marshall's Thundering Herd takes on the South Carolina Gamecocks at the Carolina Coliseum. (Channel 10)

Sunday, January 26

12:30 p.m. - Meet the Press. United Auto Workers president, Leonard Woodcock, is interviewed. (Channel 10)

5 p.m. - Bing Crosby Pro-Am. Final-round action from Monterey Peninsula in California. (Channel 25)

7:30 p.m. - American Parade. "The Case Against Milligan" is a true Civil War drama starring Richard Basehart. (Channel 19)

8:30 p.m. - Movie. "Charly." Cliff Robertson won an Academy Award for his performance as a retarded man who becomes the subject for an experimental brain operation. (Channel 25)

11:30 p.m. - Weekend. Scheduled subjects include real estate fraud in Florida and a political turnabout in Mozambique, Africa. (Channel 10)

Monday, January 27

9 p.m. - Movie. "The Boston Strangler." Tony Curtis plays the leading role in this semi-documentary account of the Boston mass murder cases in the early 60's. (Channel 25)

9 p.m. - College Basketball. The North Carolina State Wolfpack meet the Duke Blue Devils in Durham. (Channel 10)

Tuesday, January 28

8 p.m. - College Basketball. The St. Louis Billikens play the Carolina Gamecocks in Columbia. (Channel 10)

8 p.m. - Peanuts. "Be My Valentine, Charlie Brown." (Channel 19)

9 p.m. - "World Hunger! Who Will Survive?" The food crisis in India, Niger and Colombia are examined. (Channel 35, ETV)

9:30 p.m. - "Benjamin Franklin: The Statesman." Melvyn Douglas portrays Franklin during his final years. (Channel 19)

Wednesday, January 29

11 a.m. - Magazine. Sex researchers William Masters and Virginia Johnson discuss their private lives. Also a profile of coal miner Annette Bradley. (Channel 19)

8:30 p.m. - Comedy Awards. Alan King is host. (Channel 25)

Thursday, January 30

10:30 p.m. - Nova. A look at Washoe, a chimpanzee, who has been taught to communicate through sign language. (Channel 35, ETV)

Friday, January 31

8:30 p.m. - "Little Mermaid." Richard Chamberlain is the narrator for this animated version of Hans Christian Andersen's 19th century fairy tale. (Channel 19)

9 p.m. - Smithsonian Institutional Special. "Flight: The Sky's the Limit" examines man's history in the air through film clips. (Channel 19)

10:30 p.m. - Romantic Rebellion. Images of fear and frustration convey the emotional character of Romantic art. (Channel 35, ETV)

1 a.m. - Midnight Special. The second anniversary program features Helen Reddy as hostess and clips of David Bowie, Ray Charles and Aretha Franklin, Joan Baez, Gladys Knight and B.B. King, Doobie Brothers, the Byrds and Backman-Turner Overdrive. Also, a tribute to the late Bobby Darin. (Channel 10)

theatre

Workshop Theatre will present "That Championship Season" every evening at 8:30 p.m. through February 2, with the exception of January 27. Tickets are $3.50 for adults and $2.50 for students.

Town Theatre's production of "The Playroom," a contemporary drama about a group of teenagers who plan a kidnapping and murder, opens January 24 and will run through February 1. Tickets are $3.50 for adults and $2.50 for students.

The National Players will appear in Shakespeare's "Henry IV, Part I," January 27 at Clemson University's Tillman Hall Auditorium. There will be a matinee and evening performance. For times and ticket information call Clemson University, 656-2061.

parallax
media projects
tabloid & newsletter layout
1918 Blossom Street
(or phone 799-4679)

"The Man Who Does Not Read Is No Better Off Than The Man Who Cannot"
Capitol Newsstand
1204 Main Street
and
Hampton Street Newsstand
1220 Hampton Street

A SHOCKING GLIMPSE INTO THE WARPED MORALS OF THE WORLD
TEENAGE LOVERS
COLOR
BENEATH THAT LOVELY BODY LAY AN INHUMAN LOVE OF THE SORDID AND UNNATURAL
Starring JOHN (JOHNNY WADD) HOLMES
Also starring: RENE BOND
CINE-ARTS THEATRE 1017 WASHINGTON ST. - 779-3039 COLUMBIA, S.C.
Second feature
"Bacchanale"

Advertise in Osceola.
You'll get results.

FILMED AROUND THE WORLD
THREE YEARS IN THE MAKING
hidden inhibitions
scarred dreams
erotic odyssey
incredible
twisted
bizarre
hidden
fantas
odd
de
po
sc
gr
bizarre passions
grotesque
fantasies
inhibitions
oddities
desires
USER FREAKS
PORNO-SUPERSTAR
SHOWS CONT. FROM 3:15
LAST COMB SHOW 8:30
NOW
Atlantic II 786-0790 3220 TWO-NOTCH ROAD
RATED -X-

EVENTS & ENTERTAINMENT

Edited by Melissa Pruitt

cinema

If you're thinking of a movie, better call ahead to verify time and feature since many area theatres are subject to change after our deadline.

ATLANTIC I THEATRE, 3220 Two Notch Road, 786-0790

"Boss Nigger" is a PG black Western. Fred Williamson stars in this movie about a white man's town where black men make the law. Shows at 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30.

ATLANTIC II THEATRE, 3220 Two Notch Road, 786-0790

"Sex Freaks" and "Porno Superstar" are this week's winning combination. Rated what else but X, shows are continuous from 3:20 with the last complete feature at 8:15.

CAROLINA THEATRE, 1223 Main Street, 252-8011

"The House That Vanished," rated R, is the ultimate in terror and violence. Save your money. Show times are 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9. The weekend (January 24 and 25) late show is "2001 Space Odyssey."

CINE-ART THEATRE, 1017 Washington Street, 779-3039

"Teenage Lovers" explores the "warped morals of the world." Plus a second feature, "Bacchanale." These x-rated movies are continuous from 1 p.m. with the last complete feature at 9 p.mm.

DUTCH SQUARE NORTH THEATRE, Dutch Square Mall, 789-1110

"Challenge to be Free" is a nature family type movie. Rated G with shows at 3, 5, 7 and 9. On Saturday and Sunday there is also a 1 p.m. show.

DUTCH SQUARE SOUTH THEATRE, Dutch Square Mall, 789-1110

"The Dove" is a love story starring Joseph Bottoms as a young man who wants to sail around the world. Rated PG, show times are 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30.

FOX THEATRE, 1607 Main Street, 254-5212

"Cabaret" is an outstanding musical with fine performances by Liza Minelli and Joel Grey. Rated PG with shows at 1:30, 4, 6:30 and 9.

GAMECOCK I THEATRE, Parkland Plaza Shopping Center, 796-0022

"Challenge to be Free," rated G is here, too. Shows at 3, 5, 7 and 9.

GAMECOCK II THEATRE, Parkland Plaza Shopping Center, 796-0022

"The Longest Yard," rated R is still in town after 15 weeks. Now maybe Burt Reynolds won't have to make money posing nude. Shows at 1:45, 4, 6:15 and 8:30.

JEFFERSON SQUARE THEATRE, Jefferson Square, Downtown, 254-6731

Disaster hits in "Earthquake." Should Charlton Heston try to save his wife who is swept away in a flood or stay with his mistress? This and other profound questions are answered daily at 2, 4:30, 7 and 9:30. Rated G.

MIRACLE THEATRE, 1228 Main Street, 256-1950

The Marx Brothers in "Animal Crackers," a slapstick comedy. Rated G, show times are 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30. The January 24 and 25 midnight show is "Zachariah."

PALMETTO THEATRE, 1417 Main Street, 254-5800

"The Towering Inferno" is one of the most expensive movies ever made. What could be more disastrous than a fire in a new skyscraper that starts while the VIPs are on the top floor celebrating the building's opening? Rated PG with shows at 2, 5 and 8. The weekend (January 24 and 25) late show is "Night of the Living Dead."

PLAZA III THEATRE, 1323 Main Street, 254-7960

"The Godfather Part II" is a character study of Michael Corleone with an outstanding performance by Al Pacino. Rated R, show times are 1, 4:45 and 8:30.

RICHLAND MALL I THEATRE, Richland Mall, 782-2228

"Freebie and the Bean," rated R, stars James Caan and Alan Arkin as a pair of whacky detectives. Feature times are 3, 5, 7 and 9. The Friday and Saturday 11:15 late show is "Easy Rider."

RICHLAND MALL II THEATRE, Richland Mall, 782-2228

"Blazing Saddles," rated R, is a crude, trite unfunny "comedy." Shows at 3:20, 5:20, 7:20 and 9:20.

music

Grand Funk will appear in concert at the Carolin Coliseum at 8 p.m. January 31. Tickets are $4.50, $5.50 and $6.50 and are now on sale at the box office and other Coliseum ticket outlets.

The Columbia Philharmonic Orchestra's second concert of the season is scheduled for 8 p.m. February 4 at Fort Jackson Playhouse No. 4. Arpad Darazs will conduct the orchestra in a program which features soprano, Marisa Galvany.

The Columbia Morning Music Club will hold its annual scholarship audition at the University of South Carolina Music Department, McMaster College, Fraser Hall, April 26 from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. Two scholarships will be awarded in strings and one in woodwind, brass or percussion. Students from grammar school age up through the eleventh grade who are interested should contact Isabelle Mauterer, 215 Woodrow Street, Columbia, 29205 or call 799-2820.

classes

The Richland Art Workship is offering courses in painting, drawing, pottery, sculpture, jewelry-making and photography. For further information call the Columbia Museum of Art, 799-2810.

The University of South Carolina is joining with the U.S. Army to provide enlistees with a new educational program called Project Ahead. It is designed to give members of the Army a "home base" for their college education and will provide the enlistee with college status, academic guidance and a permanent record of any college credits earned while in the service. For additional information contact the Director of Military Regional Campuses, 2-A Tivoli Apts, University of South Carolina, Columbia, 29208 or the admission officer at any of the eight regional campuses.

continued on page 11

3 Shows Daily at 1:00 4:45 8:30

PARAMOUNT PICTURES PRESENTS
Francis Ford Coppola's PRODUCTION
The Godfather PART II

R RESTRICTED Under 17 requires accompanying Parent or Adult Guardian

PLAZA III DOWNTOWN Theatre
1323 Main Street / 254-7960